41 Biswas D, E-3, 4 (1931-1945) 1956
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428 house. If a man leaves only daughters (unmarried)
768 their paternal grandfather or uncles take charge of them and of the widow and the property remains in their possession. They give to these girls the presents which they get during their marriage as their own property, but the bride-price goes to guardians, headman, etc. After marriage the widow gets the perquisites of a childless widow and returns to her father's or to her daughter's house. In many cases it can be seen that one of the sons-in-law becomes gharda-jawae. He lives with his wife in the father-in-laws house and helps him in every possible way like a son till he dies, when the gharda-jawae inherits all the immovable property and half the movable property ; the other half goes to the relatives of the deceased.

If a man dies leaving a widow and several sons (minor), then the widow keeps all the property in her possession. The grandfather or uncles of the sons see that the widow does not waste it. If the widow
[587] remarries before her son's marriage the grandfather and
[429] uncles take possession of the property The mother of the sons has no right to any part of it. Sometimes it can be seen that the widow gets a calf which is known as *Bhandkar*. If the widow does not marry again, she lives with her sons, generally with the youngest son. The youngest son then claims the property of his mother after her death. No other can claim it.

596 **Partition**: Partition in a Santal family generally takes place when members become numerous in a family, and a single house cannot accommodate all